

PEOPLE: Action

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Established 1887



bris is removed in Al Asnam central shopping district in search for earthquake survivors.

## Thousands of Injured Found In Algeria; Tremors Continue

By Michael Goldsmith

The Associated Press

ALGERIA — Res-

igning through the ruins of

man, hampered by earth-

quakes and working by

light at night, have found

hundreds of injured and counted

the number of dead found so far at

officials said Monday.

Tremors measuring 5 on the

R scale, capable of causing

terrible damage, were regis-

tered in the area Monday, accord-

ing to the seismological insti-

tute in Algiers. A new report

of new damage was reported

from Algiers, Friday's quake regis-

tered 7.5.

The entire Algerian nation is

in a state of shock. The state

has ordered the evacuation of

hundreds of people from the

area. The state has also

ordered the evacuation of

hundreds of people from the

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## Begin Links Rise In Anti-Semitism To French Policy

By David Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister

Menachem Begin charged Monday

that the French government, in its

repeated attacks on Israel, had cre-

ated an atmosphere conducive to

anti-Semitism.

Speaking on the state of world

Jewry at the opening of the winter

session of the Knesset (parlia-

ment), Mr. Begin lashed out at the

government of President Valery

Giscard d'Estaing, which the Israeli

Cabinet had carefully avoided

criticizing after the bomb blast

outside a Paris synagogue on Oct.

3. The explosion, initially believed

to have been the work of members

of a neo-Nazi movement responsi-

ble for a recent wave of anti-Jew-

ish violence, killed four passers-by.

"The incitement against the Jew-

ish state is, objectively speaking,

incitement against the Jewish peo-

ple," Mr. Begin told the Knesset.

The president of France and his

government must certainly do

not want outbreaks of anti-Semi-

tism, in France or in other coun-

tries. But they must know that by

the propaganda that they them-

selves carry out, aimed consistently

against Israel, they are inevitab-

ly creating the ground from which

that lethal anti-Semitism sprouts."

"Evil Spirit"

Mr. Begin warned of a revival of

"a period of violence, hypocrisy

and savage hatred of the Jews,"

adding "an evil spirit stalks Eu-

rope, the spirit of lethal neo-fas-

cism and murderous neo-Nazism."

The prime minister said Israel's

response was that "there is no dis-

tinction between anti-Semitism,

anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism."

He said, "The 1930s and the 1940s

have passed on, never to return

again."

To Jews abroad, Mr. Begin said,

"From Jerusalem, our eternal cap-

ital, we say to you and call upon

you: The gates of Israel are open

to every Jew. Not out of fear, but

from free and determined decision,

come and go up to Israel. Come

home, and you shall be free."

He had specific criticism for

French Interior Minister Christian

Bonnet. "Again bombs are thrown

nearly a synagogue, and a minister

of interior says — it was a slip of

the tongue, I'm sure — that the

bombs were intended against Jews,

but nevertheless three innocent

Christians were killed," Mr. Begin

declared.

"Slip of Tongue"

"What a slip of the tongue," he

said. "The Jewish woman who was

killed was not innocent? I hope

that the French minister of the in-

terior will think it over. What a

wretched slip of the tongue. And

he will apologize to the Jewish peo-

ple."

[The "slip of the tongue" de-

clared by Mr. Begin was in fact

part of a statement made after

the bombing by French Prime Min-

ister Raymond Barre.]

In his survey of the problems

faced by Jews throughout the

world, the prime minister dwelt on

the Soviet Union and Syria as well

as France. He reported that 10,326

requests for exit visas were submi-

ted by Soviet Jews last January,

and 3,266 visas were issued. In

July there were 4,255 requests and

680 visas given, he said, and in

August the figures were 4,635 re-

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quests and 1,033 visas.

He called the drop in the num-

bers of visas issued "very alarm-

ing." He did not give a source for

the figures on requests; those num-

bers are available only from offi-

cial Soviet agencies, which do not

publicize them, and there was

some speculation that he was re-

fering to the number of invitations

being requested by Soviet Jews

from relatives in Israel. Such in-

itations are prerequisites for Soviet

visa applications.

"Prisoners of Zion"

Mr. Begin said that the "prison-

ers of Zion," those Soviet Jewish

activists who have been impris-

oned or confined to internal exile

for their outspokenness, were the

subject of continued efforts by Is-

rael and others.

"We shall not forget you," he

declared. "We shall stand beside

you and strike up world public

opinion. Important action is al-

ready underway abroad and it will

increase. We shall appeal to all

the parliaments and call on all peo-

ple of goodwill throughout the world."

Turning to Syria, the prime min-

ister said that about 1,000 Jewish

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



An Iraqi unit moving toward Abadan, Iran, waved to photogra-

phers after it had crossed the Karun River on a pontoon bridge.

## Rapid Oil Repairs Seen for Iran, Iraq

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

AL FAW, Iraq — The oil export

terminals of Mina al Bakr and

Khor al Amara, Iraq's largest pe-

troleum outlets, squat in the blue-

gray waters of the Gulf off this

bleak landfall like two fat birds on

spindly legs. Through those two

man-made islands passed 21 mil-

lion barrels of crude oil a day —

until two weeks ago.

Then the Iraqis learned how vul-

nerable their new, computer-con-

trolled terminals were. On Sept.

24, the third day of the war with

Iran, a squadron of Iranian gun-

boats sped up to the platforms,

blasted them with surface-to-surface

missiles and roared away, crum-

pling Iraq's oil export industry in

a single blow.

About 450 miles to the north-

west, in the barren wolf-tracked

steppes around Kirkuk, Iraq's big-

gest oil field has been shut for the

first time since production began

in 1929. Iranian bombing raids

have forced the Iraqis to seal their

pumps and leave the oil in the

ground, for now.

Whatever the outcome of the

Gulf war, Iran will have the sat-

isfaction of having launched what

may be, economically, the most

damaging raids in military history.

The damage from a single naval

mission and a half dozen air

strikes is costing Iraq about \$4 mil-

lion per hour — its earnings from

the export sale of more than 3 mil-

lion barrels of crude oil a day.

Iran's exports, too, have been

cut off, by Iraqi bombing runs, al-

though the chaos of the Ayatollah

Ruhollah Khomeini's long revolu-

tion had already reduced them to

less than 700,000 barrels per

day, a relatively small amount in

world terms.

Surprisingly, however, for all the





Ronald Fritz holds a lollipop up for the press as he and accused terrorists Gerald Kloepper (left) and Ralf Reinders wait in a Berlin courtroom to hear their sentences for kidnapping.

## 6 Militants Jailed by Berlin Court For Kidnapping

BERLIN — A West Berlin court ordered six urban guerrillas imprisoned for terms of between five and 15 years Monday on charges which included the kidnapping of a leading politician.

Two of the accused, Ralf Reinders, 31, and Till Meyer, 36, each received 15-year sentences for their role in the abduction of West Berlin Christian Democrat Peter Lorenz in February, 1975.

But Mr. Reinders and another accused, Andreas Vogel, 24, were acquitted of the murder of West Berlin's chief judge, Guenter Van Drenkmann, a crime dating from November, 1974.

The trial lasted nearly three years and was considered by some to be the most important hearing of its kind since the leaders of the Baader-Meinhof guerrilla group were convicted in Stuttgart in 1977.

## Japanese Firm Keeps Jump on Change

(Continued from Page 1)

This shift. "We need Asia's raw materials to survive, and the only way we can maintain our access is to meet their demands to buy more manufactured goods," he said. "Besides, a lot of products from those countries are beating us in foreign markets."

To promote a smooth industrial transformation away from uncom-

petitive goods, the government annually makes available to the banking and business community a list of foreign manufactured goods whose sales in Japan are rising rapidly. Domestic industries are thus given enough warning to move on to more sophisticated, competitive products or to diversify into other fields. And the banks are made aware of what industries will eventually be obsolete credit risks.

A large company such as Teijin, with its own substantial planning and intelligence network, did not really need the Japanese government to let it know that some of its main product lines were no longer profitable.

The energy crisis of 1973 and the subsequent rise in oil prices meant that the company's synthetic fibers — based on petroleum derivatives — were becoming increasingly costly to produce. By the middle of last decade, the company's sales were dropping off the graph.

"Fortunately, before the oil shock we had plenty of money to invest," said Mr. Watanabe, the Teijin chairman. "We looked around for anything that seemed like a profitable business, whether or not it was related to textiles."

Part of the investment went into creating joint ventures in textile manufacturing in Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. Some of these companies were simply used as platforms to launch exports to the United States and Western Europe, taking advantage of cheaper Asian labor. Other joint ventures exported products to Japan.

"What we have tried to do is to avoid competition with our Asian companies by moving our plants here into higher quality exports and leaving the lower markets for them," said Ichiro Kawagoe, a Teijin executive.

A few of the company's new investments were anything but brilliant.

Teijin officials still wince when asked about a large cattle ranch they bought some years ago in the Brazilian Amazon. "It had something to do with a tax break or problems repatriating our profits from Brazil, or something like that," an executive mumbled vaguely.

But Teijin struck a gold mine when it decided to branch out into pharmaceuticals. "One drug developed by the company — it increased white blood cells in patients after surgery to help fight infections — recorded almost \$4 million in sales last year, and is expected to gross \$40 million by 1983. By the middle of this decade, the company is hoping drugs will account for half of corporate earnings."

**200% Profit Rise**

Thanks largely to its pharmaceutical investments, Teijin rebounded from its crisis. In the year ending last March, it recorded net profits of \$33 million, a 200-percent leap over the previous fiscal year. And net sales jumped to almost \$200 million, an increase of about 20 percent.

The biggest problem during the long overhaul, according to Mr. Watanabe, was accommodating the company's large labor staff. Like all major Japanese enterprises, Teijin is committed to providing jobs for its employees for their working lifetime. During the last decade of diversification, the job rolls fell from 16,000 employees to 10,000.

Retirements of older workers, who were not replaced, accounted for most of this drop. The company had to secure jobs elsewhere for other laborers. And many of the employees who stayed on had to be retrained.

"We acquired the less important subsidiaries to find jobs for some of our employees," said Mr. Watanabe. "They all make at least some profit. But if anybody comes along with a good offer to buy our ham-and-sausage or frozen-food operations, we're willing to listen."

## Indonesia Cycling Toward Modernization

(Continued from Page 1)

travelling long hours, often in multiple occupations to earn a minimum living," the report concluded.

Many poor, young women who migrate to the big cities of Java from villages and outer islands become prostitutes despite their upbringing in a country that is 95 percent Muslim. Each night, hundreds of girls stand on corners in Jakarta along a beachside amusement and resort complex called Dreamland. With one customer, they make as much as Sarjono earns in an entire day.

Hans Dieter-Evers, a West German scholar who has taught at the University of Indonesia, studied a cross-section of nearly 2,000 prostitutes living under government supervision in the special Kramat Tunggal area in northern Jakarta. He found each girl averaged three customers a week and about \$50 a month. But pimp, rent, medicine, dresses and cosmetics consumed about \$46.

An alternative many girls consider undesirable is working with hundreds of other women rolling Kretak clove cigarettes or dyeing and tracing batik fabrics. A 15-year-old girl in a Jogjakarta batik factory said she earned 40 cents and two meals a day working eight hours, seven days a week. The cloth produced is sold in exclusive, air-conditioned boutiques fronting the factory at prices ranging from \$3 to \$50 a yard.

More dramatic displays of the disparity between rich and poor exist in Jakarta. Behind gleaming glass skyscrapers and hotels in the heart of the city sprawl the kampungs, densely packed collections of bamboo shacks and modest homes often bordering canals black with sewage. The poorest use the canals for bathing, washing and defecating.

## War Appears to Aid Bani-Sadr In Strengthening Power Base

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The 3-week-old war between Iran and Iraq appears to have strengthened Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr against his domestic political rivals, but there are still signs of a power struggle that is hampering the effectiveness of the Iranian Army.

Within the U.S. administration, meanwhile, there is growing suspicion among specialists that Iraq's prosecution of the war, which so far has been baffling, may be aimed at emptying Iran's oil-producing Khuzestan province and splitting it off from the rest of the country.

Although Iraq, by default, has become the sentimental favorite in this war for many Americans, a clear-cut Iraqi victory over Iran involving a direct or indirect takeover of Khuzestan is not in the United States' interests.

So far, however, there is no sign of decisive victory, and neither side's armed forces have been particularly impressive. In fact, military specialists say, Iraq's poor performance has made the Iranians look good. But a current Iraqi offensive and the continuing disarray of the Iranian military leave the outcome in doubt.

According to Pentagon and State Department specialists on Iran, Mr. Bani-Sadr's Moslem clerical rivals are anxious to forestall the rise of a military strongman who eventually could threaten their authority. This continuing distrust of the regular army, which formed the late shah's main power base before the Iranian revolution, has contributed to Iran's inability so far to mount an effective counterattack against the Iraqi invaders, the analysts believe.

The Iranian president, on the other hand, has advocated greater reliance on the regular army and has personally ordered the release of some jailed officers to help carry on the war.

Supreme Council

Apparently recognizing the problem and siding with Mr. Bani-Sadr, Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini Sunday decreed that all matters related to the war were the responsibility of a Supreme Defense Council. Tehran Radio said the council would coordinate all military activities and that "no groups or individuals shall disobey its orders."

This appeared to be an effort to put militiamen of the various revolutionary committees and the revolutionary guards — forces run largely by the Moslem clerics of the Islamic Republican Party — under a centralized command. The seven-member council is headed by Mr. Bani-Sadr and includes military leaders and Khomeini aides. According to the radio, one parliamentary deputy also will serve on the council.

"Bani-Sadr is still fighting a tremendous internal battle over the army," a Defense Department analyst said. "There is still a group that fears the army more than the Iraqis and that will probably be a critical factor in the outcome of this thing." While Mr. Bani-Sadr's Moslem clerical rivals are the most prominent opponents of resurrecting a strong regular army, their fears are shared by Iranian leftists.

After the shah's overthrow in February, 1979, leftist guerrilla groups tried to promote a "people's revolution" by forming soldiers' committees within the armed forces.

The continuing suspicion of the regular army was shown recently when Iranian authorities took re-

porters on a tour of defensive positions in the Khuzestan capital of Ahwaz. According to the reporters, mullahs and revolutionary guards tried to divert attention from the role of military officers and keep themselves in the spotlight.

Leadership Role

So far, the leadership role has fallen largely on Mr. Bani-Sadr, who has enhanced his hitherto tattered presidential image by making the major decisions on the conduct of the war, touring battle zones, visiting the wounded and

NEWS ANALYSIS

generally demonstrating courage and calm in the face of personal risk. Mr. Bani-Sadr also has been fitted from the relatively creditable performance up to now of the Iranian armed forces.

However, Mr. Bani-Sadr could be the big loser if the tide of battle turns even more decisively against Iraq, analysts say. He could also be hurt domestically, they add, if the regular armed forces fail to repel the Iraqi invaders while the revolutionary guards — who are associated more with his rivals — continue to put up a die-hard, even if losing, fight.

One factor that may be on Iran's side is its abundance of munitions. Because of the late shah's obses-

sion with stockpiling military materiel, Iran may be in better shape than the Iraqis as far as supplies are concerned, some specialists here believe. The main problem is that the Iraqis do not know where to find or how to maintain and operate much of their equipment.

For example, Iran still has an estimated 2,400 Maverick air-to-ground missiles acquired under the shah. The Maverick, a small TV-guided tactical missile that is highly effective against small targets, such as armored vehicles, gun positions or even ships, has not yet been used by the Iranian Air Force.

Premier Lists Hostage Conditions

VIENNA (Reuters) — Iranian Premier Mohammad Ali Rajai said Monday the 52 American hostages in Iran would be released only if the United States met conditions laid down by Ayatollah Khomeini and the Majlis (parliament).

Tehran Radio, monitored here, quoted the premier as also saying, when asked by foreign reporters about the effect of the Gulf war on the hostage question, "We are interested in solving the problem of the hostages but the key lies in the hands of the U.S. We know that the U.S. is not interested in solving it but only in its own interests."

## Havana to Grant Pardons To All Jailed Americans

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Cuban government announced Monday that it will pardon all U.S. citizens serving prison terms on the island, including those held for airline hijackings. The State Department welcomed the move as a "positive step" and said 33 Americans are involved.

The announcement, through the Czechoslovak Embassy here, said Cuba was responding to requests from the prisoners' families and from social organizations and members of Congress.

The pardoned prisoners may not all return to the United States since some have time still to serve in American jails or would face trial in U.S. courts. U.S. officials said before making the choice of returning to the United States the American citizens would be informed if they faced jail at home.

The release appeared to be a gesture to the Carter administration, which reversed 16 years of icy distance from President Fidel Castro's government by agreeing in 1977 to exchange diplomats.

A U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, said Cuba evidently is trying not to be "a contentious issue" in the presidential race by taking a number of positive steps.

Hard Line

Mr. Castro has taken a hard line toward Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate. In a speech July 26 in Ciego de Avila, after the Republican convention, the Cuban leader said "sometimes we have the feeling we are living in times that preceded the election of Adolf Hitler as chancellor of Germany."

Among the recent steps taken by the Castro government are the return last month of two hijackers, the suspension of the refugee flow to the United States and a decision not to punish people seeking exit visas who had taken refuge in the old American embassy in Havana.

Last year, Cuba released four U.S. political prisoners, including one former agent of the CIA. Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, who is attached to the Czechoslovak Embassy and heads the Cuban Interests Section, appeared at a press

conference here shortly after the announcement was made.

The government of the Republic of Cuba has decided to pardon all U.S. citizens who are currently serving prison terms in Cuba, having been sentenced by Cuban courts for different crimes committed in the national territory," Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said.

"The pardoned U.S. citizens will be released as soon as the required procedures are completed and they may select the country of their future residence according to their possibilities and desires," he said.

Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., head of an ad hoc congressional committee that has been seeking release of Americans from Cuban prisons, said the news conference that he understands those accused of hijacking aircraft — believed to be about 10 — will face charges in the United States if they return.

Hijackers

He said some of those allegedly involved in hijackings already have served as much as 10 years in Cuban prisons.

Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said he knew of no Americans in prison in Cuba for spying or other political offenses.

Asked whether Cuba would return the accused hijackers to the United States for trial, Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said that was a separate and different question.

Rep. Gilman said most of the prisoners were accused by Cuban authorities of navigational intrusions into Cuban waters or air space. He said others were serving time for distributing leaflets or for narcotics violations.

Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said the decision "is within the framework of the traditional policy followed by the government of Cuba" and with the "traditional attitude of friendship and mutual respect between the people of Cuba and the United States." He said there was "no quid pro quo" — nothing that Cuba received in return from the United States.

The Cubans in Washington are assigned to the Czechoslovak Embassy, while the Americans in Havana, who actually work in the old U.S. Embassy building, are technically attached to the Swiss mission.

## Iraq Says Artillery Is Pounding Abadan

(Continued from Page 1)

year without any income from oil or other sources.

Militarily the Iraqis appear to draw on vast stockpiles of ammunition and weapons, and some sources in the Iraqi capital say that Baghdad could continue the war at its present relatively low level for many months.

Growing Rift

According to Iraqi officials, one reason for the slow pace of the advance to Abadan, Ahwaz and Duzful, has been reluctance to inflict casualties on the civilian population of Khuzestan province.

A growing rift between conservative and leftist Arab nations over the Iraqi-Iranian conflict also touched off speculation that an Arab summit conference scheduled for Nov. 25-26 in Amman, Jordan, would be postponed.

A communiqué from the Iraqi command broadcast by Baghdad Radio claimed 38 Iranian soldiers were killed, two helicopter gunships shot down and nine tanks destroyed in 12 hours of the battle for Abadan. It listed three Iraqi soldiers killed and 14 wounded.

The Iranian news agency Pars said at least 30 civilians were killed and 140 wounded in nightlong artillery barrage the Iraqis unleashed on Abadan.

Cloudy Weather

Iraq has been hammering Abadan from the air and from ground positions to the north near the embattled port of Khorramshahr since the Iraqis reported their Karun River crossing operation was completed Saturday.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said cloudy weather prevented Iranian planes from "operating properly" Satur-

day to beat the Iraqis back across the river that forms a natural defense line for Khorramshahr and Abadan, Radio Tehran said. On Sunday, "Our air force and army air corps routed the enemy," he was quoted as saying.

Unwilling to compromise, Iranian leaders appeared to be preparing for prolonged warfare and for an eventual counterattack to drive the Iraqis from invaded areas along a 300-mile front in western and southwestern Iran.

In a reply to an appeal by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Mr. Bani-Sadr assured him of Iran's intention to keep the Shatt-al-Arab open as long as "lawful international commerce" moves on it.

Mr. Bani-Sadr added the stipulation that Iraq also agree to guarantee the safety of commercial vessels.

2 Turks to Hang For 2 Murders

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — An Istanbul martial law court sentenced two men to death Monday for the April murder of U.S. naval officer Sam Novello and his Turkish driver.

Sentenced to hang were Ahmet Saner and Kadir Tandogan who were captured during a chase through suburban Istanbul after the ambush attack. Novello was killed by four terrorists as he was getting ready to leave his home for work. One of the gunmen was killed trying to escape and another was never caught.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

6 Gunmen Hijack Turkish Airlines Plane

New York Times Service

ANKARA — A Turkish Airlines Boeing 727 on the Munich-Air flight was hijacked Monday night by six gunmen between Istanbul and Ankara.

The hijackers ordered the plane to fly to Diyarbakir, southeastern Turkey to get more fuel and said they wanted to be taken to Jidda, Saudi Arabia. The gunmen were said to be of Turkish nationalities. Sources close to the security forces said the hijackers gave a three ultimatum to the authorities to satisfy their demands or they would kill up the aircraft. This meant a 10 p.m. deadline but it was expected to be postponed. Turkey's military leadership was firmly opposed to any concessions to the terrorists, according to sources.

Bonn Asked to Recognize 2 German States

Reuters

BERLIN — East German leader Erich Honecker Monday night demanded West Germany's formal recognition of the existence of German states as a precondition for easing travel restrictions between them.

The Communist Party chief set the demand as East Germany put force new currency exchange rules that are expected to cut the number of trips by West Germans to friends and relatives in the East.

Addressing a gathering of party officials in the southern town of C. Mr. Honecker said it was time that West Germany "came to terms reality" on the question of a separate East German nationality. "We would then make it easy to solve the most urgent problems in the legal aid and various other areas," he said.

S. Korea Says Thousands Detained for Crit

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's military-backed government has detained more than 46,000 people since an anti-corruption campaign launched in August, martial law authorities said Monday.

Those detained include smugglers, drug dealers, confidence tricksters and hoodlums, according to national security spokesmen. More than 2,000 were in custody and about 10,500 were under forced labor or corrective education, the spokesman said. The rest have been released. The crime rate has dropped by more than 50 percent since the beginning of the campaign, which is to continue until eradicated, the spokesman added.

Explosion Kills 5 at Atlanta Day Care Cen

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — An explosion believed caused by a natural gas leak killed four children and an adult at a day care center, authorities said. Seven persons were injured. About 90 children were in the center, a one-story brick building in a northwest Atlanta neighborhood, at the time of the explosion.

"At this point, there is no suspicion of foul play," a city Public official said. He said it appeared to be a natural gas explosion. A spokesman for Atlanta Gas Light Co. said that its preliminary report indicated a boiler explosion.

Mayor Maynard Jackson asked the Atlanta Housing Authority to evacuate day care centers at all other housing projects as a precaution and to check all furnaces and gas lines at the centers.

U.S. Unhappy With Eastern Rights Position

The Associated Press

MADRID — The United States said Monday it was "profoundly disappointed" by Soviet bloc position at preparatory sessions here concerning review of the Helsinki agreements on human rights and democracy.

With East and West still stalemated over rules and agenda for Nov. 11 European Security Conference in Madrid, U.S. Chief of State Max Kampelman said the latest Soviet bloc proposal "does not come close to the progress of these meetings."

Western delegates termed all of the Soviet bloc proposals unworkable and accused the East of filibustering the sessions to limit the expected attacks on the Soviet Union for violating the Helsinki agreements on human rights. The West is also expected to criticize the S. Union for its military intervention in Afghanistan.

Walesa Says No Strikes Planned in Poland

The Associated Press

GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa, leader of the grouping of independent union movements in Poland, said Monday that the group plans for another strike. When the movement called a one-hour strike Oct. 3, the leaders said the government would have to come Oct. 20 with the settlements it reached with workers during the strike. The government has denied that it had not complied with the terms.

But Mr. Walesa, whose movement claims to represent seven million workers, said in an interview Monday that "we did not threaten anybody." He said the strike Oct. 3 "was enough for everybody to understand our power. But it does not mean we wish to abuse it."

## Begin Says French Policy Stance Encourages Rise of Anti-Semitism

(Continued from Page 1)

families in the country were living in terror under the Syrian regime. He said that the government denies them the right to emigrate, although many have fled illegally.

Israeli Concessions

WASHINGTON (NYT) — On the eve of the formal resumption of negotiations on Palestinian self-rule, Israel has made unexpected concessions to narrow its differences with Egypt, United States officials said Monday.

On the eve of the formal resumption of negotiations on Palestinian self-rule, Israel has made unexpected concessions to narrow its differences with Egypt, United States officials said Monday.

The Israeli communiqué said its forces destroyed an oil pumping station, a pipeline network, oil tanks and a power station in ground operations some 40 miles north of the Khorramshahr-Abadan war zone near Ahwaz, the provincial capital of Khuzestan.

The communiqué said Iranian jets bombed the northern Iraqi summer resort town of Hajomani, killing one civilian and wounding another.

Baghdad Radio said Iran threw squadrons of helicopter gunships into the Abadan arena in an attempt to block the Iraqi advance, "but our victorious forces rolled onward, untroubled." There was no independent confirmation.

Reporter Bruce Landon of the London Daily Telegraph, just back from Tehran, wrote that Iran was suffering a "desperate shortage" of fuel that reduced the number of its serviceable combat warplanes from more than 400 to fewer than 200.

In another development, France has sent its most modern missile-launching frigate, the Suffren, to the Indian Ocean to join 20 warships already patrolling the oil route through the Gulf, French naval officials said.

Meanwhile, the secretary-general of the 40-nation Islamic Conference, Habib Chairat, will travel to Iraq and Iran in the next few days in a further attempt to end the Gulf war, Reuters reported the Saudi press agency as saying. He visited the two warring countries at the end of last month on a goodwill mission for the Islamic conference.

No EEC Office

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Economic Community has no intention of opening an office in Israel, a spokesman for the Commission said here Monday.

The remark was in response to a comment by an Israeli government spokesman who was quoted saying in Tel Aviv on Monday the EEC planned to open two offices in Israel, starting in 1981 one in Tel Aviv and one in Jerusalem.

Albania Minister in Paris

Reuters

PARIS — In the first visit to France by an Albanian foreign minister since the Communist takeover at the end of World II, Foreign Minister Nesi Nushi, Albania conferred here Monday with Foreign Minister Jean-François Poncelet of France, French government sources said.

## WINE - AUCTION

Monday, 27th October 1980, beginning at 3.00 p.m. for German wines, at 7.00 p.m. for French wines, degustation at 2.00 p.m., at the KUNSTLERHAUS AM LENBACHPLATZ 8, MUNICH, GERMANY.

To be sold, the first part of an important wine collection of a German wine-merchant and a collection of fine German and French wines from 1921 to 1945.

- Some rarities of the auction:
- Schloss Vollrads 1920, 1934, 1938;
  - Berncasteler Doctor v. Graben TBA 1921, 1935, 1937, 1938;
  - Chateau Mouton-Rothschild 1937, 1943, 1945, 1955, etc.;
  - Chateau Lafite-Rothschild 1919 Magnum, 1928, 1934, etc.;
  - Armagnac 1926, 1928, 1934, 1935, 1938, etc.
  - Cognac-Napoleon 1811 Magnum;
  - Grande Fine Champagne 1840, 1904, 1928;
  - and a lot of nice German and French wines.

Absolute rarity: Schloss Reinhartshausen Erbacher Markbrunn TBA 1893.

Please ask for our detailed auction-catalogue (DM. 7.-). Entrance to the degustation and the auction only with catalogue.

Admission of the wine for our next auction until the 30th January 1981.

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## Re-Election Grants Carter Increasing

David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four years ago, on the day before the election, President Jimmy Carter announced that he would not seek re-election. But now, as he prepares to leave the White House, the president is increasing the amount of money he is giving to the United States.

Other Foot  
The shoe is on the other side of the White House. Mr. Carter is taking full advantage of the position of being in the position of a visitor who is distinguished.

## ter Vows to Shift iel Policy

NEW YORK — President Jimmy Carter vowed Monday he would shift U.S. policy toward Israel, saying a group supporting the president's policy would be "a disgrace to the American people."

Mr. Carter sought to portray himself as the only candidate who would claim to be a Jew. He said he was a Jew, and he said he was a Jew.

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## Djilas: Tito Obsessed by Power

Ex-Aide Says He Sought Renown, Pomp and Luxury

NEW YORK — President Tito of Yugoslavia was a man obsessed with the luxury and pomp of power, according to his former aide, Milovan Djilas.

He never thought up one great idea of Yugoslav Communism but was expert at stealing others' ideas, Mr. Djilas said in a biography carried exclusively in Newsweek magazine Sunday.

"Not one of the great ideas of Yugoslav Communism," Mr. Djilas wrote, "Mr. Tito credited Tito credit for Yugoslavia's independence from Moscow but said that by the most important test, the freedom he gave his people, he failed."

"Always, and in everything, Tito cared most intensely about his dignity, his singularity," he said.

He wore a gold belt buckle that was so heavy it kept slipping, he used a sunlamp for his tan, dyed his hair and even shook hands in such a way that

people had to bow slightly, according to Mr. Djilas.

Mr. Djilas, who helped Tito fashion postwar Yugoslavia, was later imprisoned and became one of Tito's most eloquent critics. Tito died earlier this year.

Tito made sure a collective leadership would succeed him so that he could protect his place in history and make his role impossible to duplicate, Mr. Djilas said. "Tito's accomplishments are meagre and regressive, deadly for the spiritual and material prospects of Yugoslavia," he said.

Mr. Djilas said he failed to bring in reforms because he feared they would threaten his personal power, describing this as his greatest mistake and true tragedy.

On Tito's private life, Mr. Djilas said his fourth wife Jovanka had no life outside Tito's circle and that her wounded pride, rather than politics, led to their split in 1978.

## Armenian Militants Believed Responsible

## 5 Injured in Bombings in 4 Western Cities

NEW YORK — Five persons were injured Sunday and Monday in five terrorist bombings of Turkish and Swiss offices in Paris, London, New York and Los Angeles.

Telephone calls claimed responsibility for three of the blasts in the name of Armenian militants, and Swiss authorities theorized that Armenians were responsible for the other two as well.

In Washington, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie called Monday for international efforts to overcome terrorism and promised Turkey that "all possible measures" would be taken to find out who set off the bombs.

"I am deeply saddened and concerned by the bombing [attacks]," Mr. Muskie said in a letter delivered by U.S. Ambassador James Spain in Ankara on Monday to the Turkish foreign minister.

In the past seven years terrorists have killed 14 Turkish diplomats, aides and family members, including the Turkish ambassador to Austria, France and the Vatican. Turkish authorities have accused Greek Cypriots of fomenting Armenian terrorism in revenge for the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

Hostility between Turks and Armenians has deep historic roots, heightened by the Turkish massacre of 1.5 million Armenians during World War I.

Most of the attacks on Turkish diplomats in recent years have been attributed to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, which is based in Beirut. A telephone call claimed responsibility for one of the two London blasts in the name of the "Armenian Secret Army."

Two bombs went off Sunday in London, and one each in Los Angeles and New York. A fifth explosion occurred early Monday in Paris. There were no fatalities.

In New York, four persons were hurt, none seriously, when an unoccupied car blew up in front of the Turkish Mission to the United Nations at about 5 p.m. local time, police said. The explosion damaged the mission and broke hundreds of windows in nearby buildings.

Immigrant's Agency  
At about the same time in Los Angeles, an explosion in front of a Hollywood travel agency owned by a Turkish immigrant shattered windows in several nearby buildings. A passerby suffered minor cuts.

Minutes later, an unidentified man called news outlets in Los Angeles and said a group called "Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide" was responsible for the Los Angeles and New York blasts. Police said they had never heard of the group.

In London, an unidentified caller said a group called the Armenian Secret Army had touched off an explosion at the Turkish Airlines office to protest the Turkish government's "bloody action" against Kurds and Armenians.

The second London blast went off at the Swiss Center, a restaurant and shopping complex. And early Monday in Paris, a bomb went off outside the Swiss tourist office. No one was hurt in the London or Paris incidents.

Callers to the news organization Agence France-Press in London and Paris said a new group called the "October 3d Organization" was responsible for the Swiss Center and Swiss tourist office blasts.

The caller said the organization was also responsible for an explosion in Beirut on Wednesday at the door of the Swiss ambassador's office. An undetonated bomb was found Thursday at the Swiss Embassy. No one had claimed responsibility.

The Swiss government said Monday that Armenian guerrillas, angered at the authorities' success in combating anti-Turkish attacks in Switzerland, might have been responsible for bomb explosions outside Swiss property.

A Swiss government spokesman said the October 3d Organization might be connected to an incident on Oct. 3 this year in which a man, possibly of Armenian extraction, and a woman who described herself as American were injured while handling explosives in a Geneva hotel room.

The spokesman said Oct. 3 was also the date on which a Swiss court ruled that urban guerrilla Rolf Wagner of West Germany, serving a life sentence in Switzerland, could be extradited to West Germany to face further charges.

The secretary of transportation has asked the Office of Management and Budget to authorize an immediate expenditure of \$85 million to aid current Coast Guard activities and a huge increase of up to \$700 million in the Coast Guard budget next year.

"Obviously, money is one of the immediate priorities, money for personnel and equipment," William Beckham, deputy secretary of transportation, said in an interview.

Like other branches of the military, the Coast Guard has been losing many of its middle-level personnel. "Many of our middle-level people, who make from \$12,000 to \$17,000, are doing jobs for which they could get three times the pay in civilian life," Mr. Beckham said.

The turnover in experienced personnel has hampered the Coast Guard's ability to train its people, maintain a high level of readiness and sustain an adequate level of morale in an agency where many of its people must work 120 hours a week or more. Recently the Coast Guard began a program to cut the average work load to 78 hours a week.

The glamor work of the Coast Guard is its highly publicized rescue missions, but its personnel are increasingly having to spend long hours aboard cutters looking for oil spills, boarding ships to check fish catches or peering into the darkness for suspicious conveyers of drugs.

At best, officials say, the government may stop 20 percent of the illicit drug traffic. However, the confiscation of marijuana has been declining sharply because the Coast Guard does not have enough people and equipment to do its job adequately.

According to a study by the General Accounting Office, the Coast Guard not only is losing people because of pay but it also has a shortage of cutters and the ones in use are in poor condition.

Furthermore, the study found that the Coast Guard might need more than 81,000 people on duty by 1991, a 77 percent increase, to carry out the larger assignment placed upon it by Congress.

In recent years, about 75 percent of the marijuana entering the country has come from Colombia, an estimated 10,000 to 13,000 metric tons in 1979, according to a DEA official.

The Coast Guard, under the direction of the Department of Transportation, has been accumulating a growing list of responsibilities in recent years, such as oil spill prevention and cleanup, and enforcement of fishery and drug laws. It has been taking on the new duties without a proportional increase in its nearly \$2 billion annual budget or level of manpower.

Because of its growing responsibilities, the Coast Guard alerted communities this year that it could no longer provide customary assistance to pleasure boaters, although it stands ready to help in emergencies.

The Coast Guard now says that it may be able to offer little help in fighting anticipated shipments of thousands of tons of illegal marijuana and other drugs, just as the Colombian harvest is about to commence.

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## U.S. Admiral Defends Caribbean Force

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

KEY WEST, Fla. — Rear Adm. Robert McKenzie sees himself as a man on a mission, not a victim of one of President Carter's political ploys as some of his peers suggest.

Adm. McKenzie commands the Caribbean Contingency Joint Task Force that Mr. Carter established here a year ago in response to the Soviet refusal to remove that "unacceptable" combat brigade from Cuba 90 miles away.

"This will substantially improve our capability to monitor and respond rapidly to any attempted military encroachment in the region," said Mr. Carter on Oct. 1, 1979, in announcing the new command.

But the Caribbean Contingency Joint Task Force consists of only 70 officers and enlisted people, representing all four services, and thus is a joint planning staff, not an outfit to take on the Soviet brigade.

"As useless as a tit on a boar hog," scoffed one senior military officer, insisting that everything done by the new command in Key West could be done just as easily at Atlantic Command headquarters in Norfolk, Va., which supervises the operation here.

Rumors of Closing  
Besides, the Pentagon's old boy network is passing the word to commands that the Carter administration already has decided to close the force's headquarters here after next month's presidential election, no matter who wins.

Adm. McKenzie said in an interview that he has heard those rumors, too, and he conceded that perhaps the Caribbean force was indeed created initially for political reasons. "It might have been politics. I don't know what the reasons were," he said in his office at the Key West naval base.

But now that the force has been in business a year, Adm. McKenzie contended, it has proved its worth. "The creation of this staff has filled a very valid military requirement," he said. "The staff has been able to focus on an area of the world we have neglected for 15 years."

He compares his mission to that of Commodore David Porter, who established the first U.S. naval base here in 1923. Porter commanded 17 ships that sailed from Key West to cleanse the Caribbean of pirates who were marauding merchant vessels.

Adm. McKenzie says the United States today is confronted with another pirate — President Fidel Castro of Cuba. Accusing Mr. Castro of picking on weaker nations in the Caribbean, he said, "During the last 15 years, we have left a rotten apple sitting in the barrel and

it has contaminated a significant portion of that barrel."

"I hope to God they don't disestablish this headquarters," he added, because it enables the United States to keep an eye on that "rotten apple." Declaring that he has heard "beyond rumors, nothing" about Carter administration plans to close his command headquarters here, Adm. McKenzie revealed that he has asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff to increase his staff by 30. This would bring it to a force of 100, about half the size of an Army infantry company.

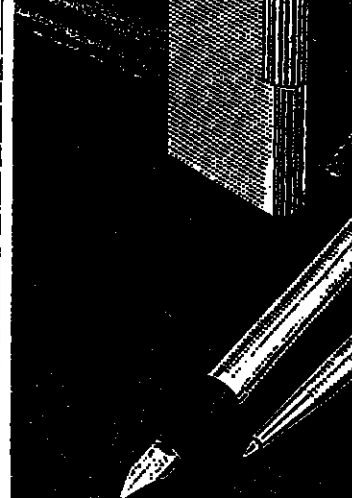
"No one who has ever come down here has left doubting the validity of the existence of this staff," Adm. McKenzie said.

Visitors are given an elaborate briefing on what the force has done. An officer delivers a lecture while slides are shown. The briefing states that "the United States must respond to this threat of Castro influencing his Caribbean neighbors. Recent events in Nicaragua, Grenada, Jamaica and El Salvador reflect the success of these subversive efforts."

The briefing also warns that Soviet ships operating out of Cuban ports could strangle Western shipping that must move through one of the three straits off Cuba.

The Caribbean force presentation reminds the listener that the staff planned several naval exercises in its first year, including two into Guantanamo Bay on Cuba. The force's shining moment, however, had nothing to do with the Soviet combat brigade that initially gave it birth.

It was instead the planning of the boatlift of 115,000 Cubans to the naval base here and then to camps or homes in the United States. President Carter called off that boatlift as the number of refugees threatened to overwhelm the U.S. ability to absorb them.



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## Continues Unofficially Fighting Refugee Burden in Crippling Somalia

Gregory Jaynes  
New York Times Service

SOMALIA — They come in droves, so emaciated that they look like the sick people of a famine-stricken land, leading a life of misery and death. They are the refugees of Somalia, a country that is being crippled by a war that has no end in sight.

Now the number is back to 800 and 1,000, according to Yassim, spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

It has been crippled by the war, and the cost of caring for the refugees is \$132 million in 1980, according to the UN.

Here in Lugh, 45 miles from the border, the war is close at hand. The Somali army is fighting the Ethiopians along the border about three weeks ago. Somali soldiers in the fighting are being transported from the front to Lugh.

There were about 1,000 casualties here in a school that has been turned into an infirmary. A military doctor was operating in a classroom. Every few minutes there was a "plink" as he dropped fragments from an artillery shell into a tray.

The flat, brown Juba River flows by the town. On the bank, beneath a mimosa tree, the governor of Gedo Province, Mohammed Ali Hashi, received visitors at noon.

"We are ready to accept a moral solution for peace," he said through an interpreter. "All we want is for the Ethiopians to give the people the rights they need."

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## Counterattack Follows Raid by Ex-Dictator's Loyalists

### Tanzanians Said to Attack Amin Rebels

KAMPALA, Uganda — Tanzania tank and artillery units have launched a counterattack in Uganda against remnants of the army of former dictator Idi Amin, sources said Monday.

They said the Tanzanian troops — some of the 10,000 who stayed in Uganda after helping to overthrow Mr. Amin 18 months ago — had already suffered casualties though they outnumbered the rebels.

A force of about 3,000 soldiers loyal to Mr. Amin, armed with mortars, rockets and rifles, seized control of the northwest corner of Uganda last week. The sources said the men from Mr. Amin's scattered army, who have lived in the remote bush country of Zaire and Sudan since his overthrow, captured the West Nile region with a single ambush.

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POLLUTION PROTEST — Members of the Greenpeace movement fasten rubber life-buoys to the ship Kronos in Nordenham, West Germany, to stop it from dumping chemical wastes in the North Sea, a practice also protested Monday in four other West German cities.

## Implication of Senior Officials Possible Gang of 4 Trial May Raise Political Ghosts

By Fox Butterfield  
New York Times Service

PEKING — "Comrade Lin Biao is Comrade Mao Tse-tung's close comrade in arms and successor." There it was, enshrined in China's 1969 Constitution. Lin Biao, then the defense minister and Mao's chief apostle, hero of battles against the Japanese, the Kuomintang in Manchuria and the Americans in Korea, was officially named Mao's successor. It was Comrade Lin who had published the Little Red Book of Mao's sayings that gained magical properties in the Cultural Revolution, and who had helped inflate Mao's cult to deity-like proportions. "Mao Tse-tung's thought is an everlasting universal truth," he said. "One simple sentence of his surpasses 10,000 of ours."

Yet sometime later this month, five of the former defense minister's closest associates, once senior generals in the People's Liberation Army, four of them members of the Communist Party Politburo, will go on trial for trying to murder Mao. Lin, according to the official if still improbable version, died in a plane crash in Mongolia after his assassination plot was uncovered. Also on trial before a special court will be Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, her three radical cohorts in the so-called Gang of Four, and Mao's longtime political secretary and intellectual alter ego, Chen Boda.

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## Bikini to Be Uninhabitable for 60 Years

### Bikinians Favor Moving to Nearby Island

By Robert Trumbull  
New York Times Service

HONOLULU — For the displaced people of Bikini, a tragic 34-year odyssey appears to be near its end.

The islanders were removed from their ancestral homeland of Bikini, an island in the atoll of the same name in the Marshall Islands group about 240 miles southwest of Hawaii, when the place was chosen by the U.S. Department of Defense to be a testing site for nuclear weapons in 1946. They were eventually resettled on Kili, an isolated island 400 miles to the south, also in the Marshalls. There they have been subject to periodic food shortages, among other problems.

After 23 atomic explosions over Bikini, which vaporized several islands in the atoll out of existence, the tests were terminated in 1958. In 1970, scientists judged the main island of Bikini to be sufficiently free of lingering radiation for human habitation, and 140 Bikinians went back to homes built for them by the government.

But in 1978, after new radiological surveys of the island, the scientists decided that they had been wrong. Bikini was evacuated again.

It will be at least 60 years before radioactive contamination on Bikini Island sinks to a tolerable level, according to scientists of the U.S. Department of Energy. Recently, however, tests conducted on an island only six miles away, called Eneu, showed that the amount of radiation in the air there to be about the same as in an average inhabited place in the United States. The Bikinians have been offered a new home on Eneu, within sight of their ancestral island.

In an emotion-filled two-day meeting on Kili last week with U.S. officials, scientists and their American attorney, Jonathan Weisgall, the leaders of the Bikinians were "overwhelmingly in favor" of moving to Eneu, the reported.

However, the islanders reserved a formal decision to move pending an assessment of the radiological findings on Eneu by "independent," or non-government scientists. Mr. Weisgall said. The attorney, who has left for Washington, said that he expected to engage two such scientists in the next two weeks.

U.S. officials were confident that the independent scientific findings on Eneu would confirm the official radiological assessment. But there will still be complications ahead for the Bikinians who decide to resettle on Eneu.

For one thing, according to the scientists, although the background radiation in the air over Eneu has been found to be well under the amount considered safe for humans by federal government standards, the remaining contamination in the island's soil and the surrounding waters will make it necessary for the new inhabitants to import 80 percent of their food to avoid any risk of ingesting unacceptable amounts of radioactive substances.

Reasonable Requirement

The requirement for importing food is seen by the U.S. scientists as "reasonable." Gordon Law, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, said. Mr. Law, who made the trip to Kili last week, observed that "70 to 80 percent of their foodstuff is imported now" by the Bikinians on Kili.

The current radiation level on Bikini Island was found to be eight times that of Eneu, a slightly smaller island of 240 acres. Therefore, according to the scientists, it would be unsafe for the prospective residents of Eneu to spend more than 10 percent of their time, or 36 days a year, on the larger island. The Bikinians were said to have accepted this stipulation.

Mr. Weisgall said that it would be "absolutely essential" for the government to demolish the 40 houses built for the ill-fated return of the islanders to their former home in 1970. Otherwise, he said, some of the Bikinians might be tempted to occupy the dwellings despite the warnings of dangerously high radiation.

The lawyer estimated that up to half the 550 Bikinians on Kili may elect to remain there while the rest moved to Eneu. Also eligible for the move are about 400 other Bikinians now living on various other atolls in the Marshalls. The original evacuees in 1946 numbered only 167.

Mr. Law said that he was appalled by the physical condition of some of the 300 islanders who gathered in the Protestant church on Kili to discuss the move to Eneu with the Americans.

"I've been all through Micronesia and I have never seen so many skin diseases and festering sores," Mr. Law declared. He called this "a problem when we think of what we represent and what we know of modern medicine."

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"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.

His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand. This was no ordinary watch. Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this "Perpetual Calendar" one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.

Except for one small omission. "Following the normal four-year cycle", he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult", I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me."



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## International Restaurant Guide

**FRANCE**

**S - RIGHT BANK**  
320 Rue St-Henri, 260.45.27. Closed Saturday, Gastronomic menu. Extensive choice. Business lunch. Dinner.  
**IE FOURCHETTE**  
7 r. des Rois, 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch. Sandwiches, pastries, salami, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.  
**ENBERG JO**  
Lunch, dinner, light supper. Fish and shellfish. Reception room. 5 Reg. Montmartre. 0.58.64. Daily.  
**JO ZINC**  
1, Bld. Esplanade, 525.53.25. The XVIII-cent. restaurant. Menu 70 F.  
**JRSIAIRE**  
"A la carte". Enchanting ambience and menu.  
**JOPEEN**  
Facing Gare de Lyon, 343.99.70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. Its suggestion of Fr. 33.50. Oysters, clam, shellfish and its Sauternes.  
**QUIS XIV**  
8, Bd. St-Denis (10th), 226.66.56, 200.19.90. Lunches, dinners, supper after midnight, oysters, sea food, shell fish, games. Closed Monday.  
**IERE CATHERINE**  
6, place du Tertre, 606.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Wide choice of specialties. Terrace and garden.  
**SON DU CIEL**  
1, rue Gaspard (Bonnefoy) 272.37.55. Closed Monday. Fine Gaspard (Bonnefoy) 272.37.55. All credit cards accepted.  
**I PINO**  
33, Champ-Élysées. All kinds of Italian cooking. Pizza baked in wood-burning oven, fresh pasta. Daily until 5 a.m.  
**YANG**  
New, 25 Av. Pierre 1<sup>er</sup> de Serbie, 720.68.02 - 70.22. Chic gourmet meeting place. Chinese cooking. Private reception room.

**S - LEFT BANK**  
**ETTE AU BEURRE**  
11 Rue St-Sulpice/P. St-Germain-des-Prés, 260.87.41. Open menu 1.45 + serv. Daily till midnight.  
**FRANÇOISE**  
Inviting air terminal. Role gras maison. Laperouse au vin rouge de Médoc. 531.87.20, 705.49.03. Closed Monday.  
**OUPOLE**  
Restaurant-Bistro. Daily 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. 320.14.20. 102, Bld. Montparnasse (parking).  
**AURANT PARC MONTSOURIS**  
LE JARDIN DE LA PARESE, 20 Rue de Valenciennes, 588.38.55. Bar. Closed Sunday, Monday, Tuesday. Menu F. 73.00, service included.  
**SAINT BERNARD U.S.A.**  
29 quai de la Tourneille, St. 326.37.28. Closed Monday. Brunches on Sundays, 1. Bone steak, 1. Lunches, dinners, suppers until 2 a.m. Piano accompaniment.  
**YARD**  
16 Rue des 4 Vents, 326.20.30. Business lunch 50 to 100 covers. Special: Rydala, fondue, fish. Closed Monday.

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## Business Looks Good

## Fortune-Tellers' Fortunes

By Linda Ricci  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Though you might expect some good haunted house effects, the supernatural touches at the 10th annual Convention of Psychics are limited to disco lights on the ceiling.

"This has nothing at all to do with magic," explained the organizer, Dessuau, a medium who comes from a long line of spiritualists. "We're not sorcerers or magicians. We can just see things more clearly than you can."

Three hundred people a night file into the dimly lit room in the Hotel Lutetia to find out what the 60 crystal-ball gazers, tarot-card readers and numerologists, among others, do see.

## Varied Clientele

Dessuau said that 4 million French go to psychics every six months. His own clientele, he said, ranges from prostitutes to one head of state. "Anybody with problems — love, money and health, especially — is likely to come to a fortune-teller," he said.

"Of course, Jacques Chirac wouldn't come in here in public," said the green-eyed, bearded medium. "He would come to my private office." And does he? Professional courtesy forbids specifics.

There is one clear bias in this world: 85 percent of the clients are female. The other 15 percent are male, mostly interested in money and careers. The women are more interested in — surprise — problems of the heart.

The crowd at this year's gathering, which runs through Oct. 17, is a mixture of the committed and the curious, or so they say. "I don't believe in any of this stuff," said one impeccably dressed architect as he decided who would tell his fortune by swinging a pendulum. He later asked for a list of faith healers in France. "It's for my grandmother," he said. "She's very metaphysical."

The fortune-tellers sit across from clients in cramped, makeshift booths, each with its own candle. But if they are bothered by intimate discussions in such close quarters, they show no sign. "They're like lovers in a crowded restaurant," said one devotee.

Fortune-telling is also big business. With consultations ranging from about \$40 for three-quarters of an hour (slightly under psychiatrists' fees) to \$125 for the most famous clairvoyants, metaphysical grandmothers can spend quite a bit on their futures. Special convention rates are 60 francs a person for consultations with two fortune-tellers.

## Responsibility

Dessuau, who is 36 and looks like the businessman he once was, said that the estimated 40,000 fortune-tellers in France grossed about \$300 million last year. An industry that size has a responsibility to let its clients know what they're getting, he said, and he favors professional guidelines.

"I'm trying to demystify spiritualism," he explained. "A psychic is just a man, and he can make mistakes like everyone else."

Successful fortune-telling depends in part on the client-psychic relationship. Some women feel that female fortune-tellers inspire confidence, while for others they just encourage jealousy. Dessuau says he is unable to see into his wife's future. "Love is such a powerful emotion that it distorts everything," he said.

With ministers and heads of state, Dessuau discusses both public and private life. But he points out, he does not tell them what to do, only what will happen. "I'm quite privileged," he commented. "Clients tell me things they would never tell a doctor or a psychiatrist."

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## Radio Monitor

## Michael Gurdus, Ace Eavesdropper

By Jane M. Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

TEL AVIV — The stone house, surrounded by leafy trees on a quiet avenue, looks identical to its neighbors. But a glance at the roof reveals networks of crisscrossed antennas. Inside, Michael Gurdus, a 35-year-old man with frizzy gray hair and a childlike laugh, sits in an office decorated with toy airplanes and hanging globes, equipped with six short, medium and long-wave radios. Every day, from Israel, he tunes in the world.

In the last few months, this reporter for the Israeli radio has attained international attention. Last Friday he reported that Iranian planes were flying large amounts of arms and ammunition from Libya on a flight path in part through Soviet airspace. (Libyan officials denied the report.)

In late April, sitting at his makeshift console, Gurdus tuned in a conversation between a U.S. Army commander in Turkey and a U.S. Air Force plane over Bahrain. The conversation was part of the aftermath of the aborted attempt to rescue U.S. hostages in Iran. Using information from that conversation, Gurdus broadcast that the U.S. mission had taken off from Cairo, had refueled in Bahrain and had been commanded from Turkey — all scoops.

Although he withheld more sensitive information until later, Gurdus' broadcast apparently had diplomatic side effects and embarrassed the United States. According to reports in Israel, the Carter administration asked the Israelis to muzzle Gurdus. His scoops also raised the issue of whether journalists should be free to use information obtained from radio monitoring.

## Eight Hours Daily at Radio

Like many Israelis, Gurdus has developed extraordinary means of coping with Israel's extraordinary situation. Radio became the solution to isolation, as well as the only way to cover the Middle East from here. For at least eight hours a day, he sits by his radios, picking the airwaves for unusual bits of information.

In the 12 years that he has been monitoring radio for news, Gurdus can boast many scoops, including the news of the West German rescue mission in Mogadishu in 1977, the 1976 Air France hijacking that ended in the Entebbe rescue, and in 1974 the news that Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus was alive after being overthrown.

Michael Gurdus did not come to radio monitoring by chance. His father was a German journalist who was expelled from Berlin under the Nazis and went to Warsaw. The only way

to cover Europe from the Warsaw ghetto at the outset of World War II was to listen to radio. In 1939, Gurdus' parents went to Palestine where his father became a radio monitor for Agence France-Press.

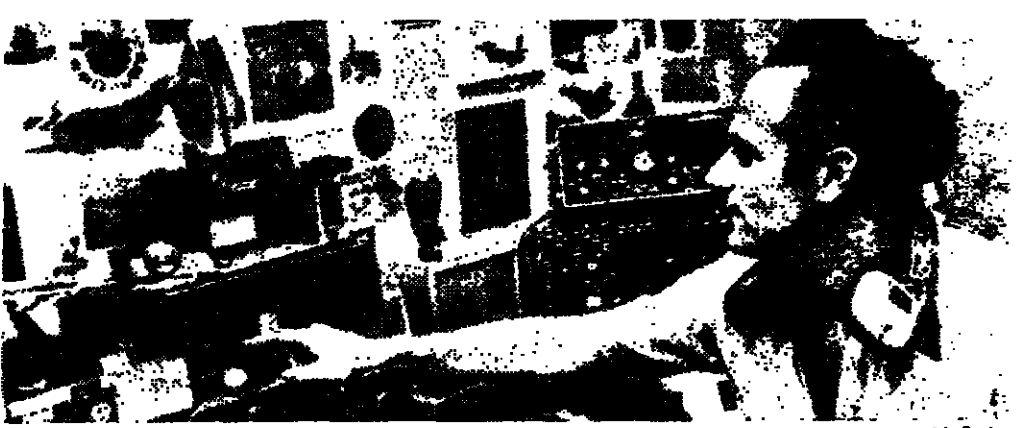
"We had the teleprinters downstairs," Gurdus recalled. "I liked journalism from the beginning." After army service and the university, Gurdus became a free-lance journalist. Tinkering with his father's radios, he began to compile a list of wavelengths and the institutions that used them. The list now contains thousands of entries. In 1964, he picked up martial tunes on the Brazilian radio, figured out there had been a coup there, and called Brazil's ambassador to Israel and told him. "He thanked me and said this was the end of his career. In a few days he was recalled."

In 1968 Gurdus became a full-time journalist, aided by his fluency in six languages. In 1974, after the coup in Cyprus, the junta announced that Archbishop Makarios was dead. Tuning in his radios, Gurdus picked up a weak signal from southern Cyprus that turned out to be the live voice of the archbishop. Gurdus broadcast a tape of that, which was in turn monitored by the U.S. State Department. The United States then reportedly relayed the news to the British, who rescued Makarios and flew him to Malta. Gurdus says that Cyprus continued diplomatic relations with Israel partly out of thanks to him.

In 1977, he picked up a conversation between a West German military plane over Turkey and its home base. The plane was en route to Mogadishu, Somalia, to free hostages aboard a Lufthansa jet held by terrorists. Gurdus tracked the mission from Turkey to Aden and on to Africa and relayed the information to his editors. As air time approached, he urged them to hold the story since the mission had not yet been completed. He was overruled and the news was aired before the operation had been carried out, but it was not heard by the hijackers and did not affect the rescue operation. Ever since, Gurdus has been his own censor, keeping sensitive information to himself until he feels the time is right.

"I got a call about 8 a.m. from Canadian radio," he said of his April scoop. It was April 25, the day after the attempted U.S. rescue mission. News agencies had already carried stories, but there were few details. Gurdus tuned in and got the U.S. military.

"Usually," he said of the Army-Air Force transmission, "things like this are coded. But sometimes you can't continue with the code. You have to work openly. That's my opportunity."



Michael Gurdus spends eight hours a day at his radios monitoring broadcasts.

## World's Largest

## Radio Telescope in Full Operation

The Associated Press

SOCORRO, N.M. — It is so big that its components are moved along railroad tracks — yet so sensitive that its creators say it could pick up Citizen's Band radio signals from a one-watt rig on the planet Pluto.

It's the world's largest radio telescope, and scientists say it will revolutionize astronomy. They have given it a name befitting its role: the Very Large Array Radio Telescope, known familiarly as VLA.

Scientists and state and federal officials turned out Friday for the dedication of the telescope, on the Plains of San Agustin, about 50 miles west of here.

Dr. Frank Press, science adviser to President Carter, hailed it as "worthy of a nation like the United States — the world's leading scientific nation."

"Astronomy is about as pure a science as there is where [practical] applications, if any, are in the distant, distant future. It is a science we do because it is exciting, it is beautiful, it enthralls our young people," he said.

The telescope, funded by the National Science Foundation, took eight years to complete and cost \$78 million. Unlike optical telescopes, which use lenses and mirrors to gather light, the VLA listens to the noises of the universe.

It is made up of 27 dish-shaped antennas, each one 82 feet in diameter, 92 feet high and weighing 210 tons. They are arranged along three arms of railroad

track laid out in the shape of a Y to take advantage of the earth's rotation when scanning the skies. The arms are 13 miles long, and the third is 11.8 miles. A 36-wheel transporter moves each antenna to one of 72 observation stations. Signals received are into computers that correlate the readings, delete unwanted and unneeded noises. The computer creates radio maps of the skies.

The site is ringed by mountains, which protect from much of the electronic interference of TV, dials, aircraft and the like. The VLA operates hours a day, seven days a week, stopping only maintenance and some holidays.

The system was partially completed and began gathering data in 1975. Last April, scientists confirmed for the first time the existence of light waves from a dying star in a galaxy over 50 million years from Earth.

Scientists plan to use the telescope to study structure and evolution of stars, supernovas, X-rays, quasars, black holes and problems relating the formation and distribution of molecules.

As part of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, the VLA will be operated under contract by the National Science Foundation by Associated Universities Inc., which is sponsored by nine universities: Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, Rochester and Yale.

## Music

## Paris Pays Homage to Igor Stravinsky

By David Stevens

PARIS — Without waiting for the pretext of a centenary celebration two years hence, the Festival d'Automne, with the participation of most of the Parisian musical establishment and a number of visitors, is well into a three-month celebration of the work and life of Igor Stravinsky.

Stravinsky is an almost ideal choice for this kind of exercise. He lived so long — he died nine years ago, just short of his 89th birthday — and composed so much in so many different forms that there is a rich body of material for a festival. Furthermore, he moved around, not only physically (Russia to Western Europe to the United States), but musically, and while he changed his musical clothing from time to time, it was always the same spirit inside.

The organizers credit the late Nicolas Nabokov — composer, composer and friend of Stravinsky — and long the Berlin Festival director — with the idea for the festival. Another friend, George Balanchine, with his New York City Ballet, opened festivities last month — appropriately, since Balanchine and his company have done as much as anyone to bring Stravinsky's music before the public and keep it there.

Next month, the Glyndebourne

Festival brings its production of "The Rake's Progress," and the Paris Opera Ballet does a new "Fulgencia" choreographed by Douglas Dunn. There will be two exhibitions, a large-scale documentary presentation (photographs, scores, theater designs, recordings, films) at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville (Oct. 14-Nov. 30), and "Stravinsky, His Interpreters, His Critics," at the Centre Pompidou (Nov. 12-Dec. 15).

But it is the concert program that carries the main load of the scheduled 71 works, out of a possible repertoire of 109 plus 14 arrangements, and it is in the concert that one of main themes is being carried out — that of putting Stravinsky in the context of his times. His affinities and influences, given and received, could range from Rimsky-Korsakov to post-Webern serialists, and his penchant for revision and second thoughts offers a rich opportunity for putting Stravinsky side-by-side with himself.

This ground is being covered in the chamber music series by Pierre Boulez and the Ensemble Inter-Contemporain, and in Maurizio Pollini's piano recital tonight. The first chamber concert, at the Theatre de la Ville, made several didactic points. A concentration on the 1910-20 period put Ravel's setting of three Mallarmé poems and

Webern's Five Pieces for Orchestra (both 1913) alongside Stravinsky of the same epoch. The influence of Symbolist poets showed up in the Ravel, Stravinsky's Ballade, 10 of Prokofiev's "Vieillesse" for piano, and Boulez's "Improvisations sur l'air."

But the tone of the concert set by the Russianness and playfulness of the early, relatively little-known Stravinsky, who up on an exuberant note with two satires for small orchestra instruments of the "easy" and his musicians played with precision and élan, and Phyllis Kater's soprano soloist, ethereal in tone and force in range.

Two more conventional, Stravinsky concertos also made contributions. The London Philharmonic Orchestra under Claudio Abbado was all ballet, with de Cartes, the 1919 "Fire Suite" and the full "Petrouchka" in a galvanizing performance. With the Orchestra de la John Shirley-Quirk, stepping in for the late Fischer-Dieskau, was an impressive soloist in "Abraxas and Isaac" and two Vertumens, and Daniel Barenboim entered an impassioned account of the "Symphony of Psalms."

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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Mitsubishi, Saudis Establish Joint Venture**  
The Associated Press  
— Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Corp., the company, report establishing a joint venture with a Saudi Arabian company for petrochemical plant projects in Saudi Arabia. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Saudi Arabia Ltd., was set up in Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia, to build plants in Al-Jubail. Mitsubishi also handles plant maintenance and assistance in various projects, where construction of about 20 plants is in progress by Japan, the United States, West Germany and other countries. Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Corp. each have 25 percent interest, with the rest held by Olayan Saudi Holding.

**Field to Be Declared Commercial**  
— Arvid Johanson, Norway's minister of petroleum and energy, says a large oil field in the 34-10 west of Bergen will be declared commercial. The field is estimated to contain about 1 billion oil, but only small quantities of natural gas, a ministry official says.

**Libyan Construction Wins Contracts**  
— Hyundai Construction reports obtaining Libyan contracts for \$295-million contract with AS Zawayah Oil. Hyundai is to build harbor facilities at Ras Lanuf by September and an \$83-million contract with Brega Petroleum Marketing completion of a petroleum terminal at Benghazi by September.

**British Airways Shares Deferred**  
— The British government has decided to defer offering a share stake in the state-owned British Airways to the public for the year. The Trade Department says. Industry sources noted that the sale had been given. A spokesman said that the airline's borrowing limit is £150 million to £1 billion. Last month, British Airways plans to cut capacity by 8 percent, after a pre-tax loss of £17.4 million ended July 31.

**Venezuela Expects Venezuelan Contract**  
— Elf-Aquitaine said Monday it expects to sign a long-term contract with Venezuela for 2 million metric tons a year of extra starting in 1984. The oil is to be treated at a refinery under on at Donges on the French Atlantic coast.

**to Close Television Plant in Britain**  
— Philips Electronic and Associated Industries, wholly-owned Philips, said Monday it plans to close its television assembly plant in Lowestoft, East Anglia, over the next 18 months, with a loss of 100 jobs. Production will be concentrated at its Croydon plant, near London, which has recorded losses and are running well below capacity.

**Laboratories Sees \$1 Billion in Orders**  
— Wang Laboratories says it is on target, after the first three months of the fiscal year, for its total orders of \$1 billion in the ending next June 30, up from \$701 million in 1979-80. Wang, the executive vice president, also said Monday that Wang is planning to spend \$90 million in 1979-80. Net earnings in the year ended June 30 were \$1.06, or \$2 a share, on sales of \$543.27 million.

**Schlumberger to Sell Its Stake in Rowan Cos.**  
— Schlumberger Ltd. said Monday that, depending on conditions, it plans to sell up to the totality of its holdings of Rowan Cos. Inc. in a public offering. Schlumberger gave no explanation. The shares were acquired in 1978 in open market purchases.

**Agrees to Takeover by Signal Cos.**  
— Signal Cos. and Ampex Corp. report in principle to merge Ampex into Signal through an exchange in stock. The terms are 0.85 Signal shares for each Ampex share. The deal is valued at \$44.875 and Ampex at \$33.25 on the New York Stock Exchange. Ampex, which makes audio equipment, has 11 million shares outstanding and 2 million more reserved for conversion of convertible debentures and exercise of outstanding stock options. Ampex is a diversified company based in Beverly Hills whose products include audio and aircraft engines. The two companies announced plans in February, but later agreed to terminate talks. The merger is to be completed by January.

**German Rates Seen Remaining High**  
— Real interest rates, by those over the long term, remain high in West Germany even if nominal rates fall. Lower inflation, Walter E. Williams, chief economist of West-Landesbank Girozentrale, says. Long term fixed interest rates are limited and some out of private investors in the West German market has to continue high budget deficits, he says. Reference on management exchange risks sponsored by Research and the National Herald Tribune. The Bundesbank's strategy is now to play for time hoping that the competitiveness of West German industry will improve steadily if present exchange rates are maintained. This should reduce the current account deficit substantially in the medium term but it also means that the Bundesbank has made itself "a prisoner of U.S. interest rates," Mr. Seipp said. He said the central bank would follow almost immediately any interest rate reduction in the United States should it occur. However, if dollar rates remain unchanged it might be difficult for the Bundesbank to have a significant effect on long term interest rates just through a change in West German money market rates. "More often than not, and especially in 1980, we have seen that dollar bond rates are setting the signals for the German capital markets."

**CURRENCY RATES**

Exchange rates for October 13, 1980, excluding bank service charges

Currency	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss	Other
1 U.S.	1.00	3.36	16.63	360.73	0.70	
1 DM	0.297	1.00	4.93	137.47	0.25	
1 FF	0.060	0.202	1.00	293.65	0.055	
1 Yen	0.0027	0.0072	0.0034	1.00	0.0025	
1 Swiss	1.455	4.00	19.36	533.49	1.00	
1 Other						1.00

Dollar values

Currency	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss	Other
1 U.S.	1.00	3.36	16.63	360.73	0.70	
1 DM	0.297	1.00	4.93	137.47	0.25	
1 FF	0.060	0.202	1.00	293.65	0.055	
1 Yen	0.0027	0.0072	0.0034	1.00	0.0025	
1 Swiss	1.455	4.00	19.36	533.49	1.00	
1 Other						1.00

**U.S. Pension Fund Money: Power by the Multibillions**

By Martin Baron  
Los Angeles Times Service  
LOS ANGELES — If money is power, consider the implications of pensions in the United States. The numbers are awesome: The assets of public and private pension plans total \$600 billion; assets for private pension plans could reach \$3 trillion by 1995, a recent study projects. Pension funds, through their massive selling and buying, can make or break a stock — for a day, a month or a year. Institutions, of which pensions are a major part, account for more than half the public trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Pension funds as a group can move the entire stock market up or down, experts say. Last year the funds spent more than \$18 billion to buy stocks. Many analysts cite buying by pension funds as the single biggest contributor to the surge in stock prices since the spring. A recent report by the Salomon Bros. investment house describes pension plans as clearly the "dominant factor in the stock market."

**Vital Source of Funds**  
Pension funds are vital to corporations wishing to raise money. They own a huge chunk of corporate America, and many believe their ownership slice is bound to get bigger. They are the largest net buyers of new common stock and the second-largest buyers of new corporate bonds, closely trailing insurance companies. About one-quarter of the dollar value of all publicly traded stock is owned by public and private pension funds.

Management consultant Peter Drucker has projected that pension funds could own 50 percent of the stocks by 1985 and two-thirds by 1995. In his 1976 book, "The Unseen Revolution," Mr. Drucker calls the growth of pension funds a "bigger shift in ownership than any that has occurred since the end of feudalism." He concludes that if Socialism is defined as ownership of the means of production by the workers, "then the United States is the first truly 'Socialist' country." Many experts regard such statements as hyperbole, but few deny that the growth of pension funds is a fundamental and important change in the U.S. financial structure. "Pension funds are going to own corporate America if they continue to grow as big as they have," said

Judith Mares, manager of benefit finance for General Mills. She has studied the social and economic implications of pension fund capital for the president's Commission on Pension Policy. The sheer size of pension assets has attracted concern about the way the funds are invested. Many unions, for example, have expressed indignation that outside managers of their pension fund money have invested in what they consider "anti-union" companies. Labor leaders are suggesting alternatives such as investing in threatened industries, or mortgages to members at below-market rates. State and local retirement systems are beginning to think about how to keep the billions they control within their communities. Northeastern states, dis-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

**U.K. Output Falls 2.4% For August**

From Agency Dispatches  
LONDON — Britain's seasonally adjusted output in all industries fell by 2.4 percent in August from July, with production in the manufacturing industries alone falling 2.3 percent, the central statistical office said in a provisional report Monday. That compared with a 0.5 percent drop in both indices in July. From a year earlier, overall industrial output in August dropped 8.1 percent, while the manufacturing industries fell 8.9 percent. The all industries index, seasonally on the basis of 100 in 1975, fell to 102.8 in August from 105.3 in July and 111.9 in August last year. The manufacturing index fell to 93 in August from 95.2 in July and 102.1 in August, 1979.

In another development, the Henley Center for Forecasting said that Britain's borrowing for the public sector will have to be at least £1 billion more for 1980-81 than intended, unless the government takes measures to keep within its limit. The government had set a limit of £8.5 billion (\$20.43 billion) for the financial year.

The center says it does not expect a significant fall in the annual rate of retail price inflation until the first half of next year, specifically to a rate below 12 percent in the second quarter.

Assuming an average monthly rate of increase in the retail price index of just under 1 percent for the next six months, the center estimates an annual average rate of 6.6 percent for this year of 16 percent, compared with the government's 16.5 percent.

The center sees manufacturing output falling 7.4 percent this year and by 2 percent more in 1981, reflecting the severity of the recession. This output forecast is more pessimistic than in September, when the center said output would fall 6.7 percent this year and 1.3 percent next year.

Apart from the recession, the forecast is also a consequence of a significant change in the short-term assumption on the exchange rate. The center forecasts a sharp decline in the sterling exchange rate against the dollar next year, compared with a 2.13 forecast last month. It says that the pound will remain very strong in the next six months and, despite significant depreciation after that, the average yearly depreciation will be around 4 percent. Last month, the forecast was for depreciation of 7 percent.

**Shares Are Considered Overvalued**  
**Stocks Slip as Analysts Go Cool on Coal**

AP Wire Service  
NEW YORK — Anything that stirs investor interest in domestic oil also tends to generate excitement over coal stocks, and the latest turmoil in the Midwest has not been an exception. Partly because the Iraq-Iran hostilities enhanced the prospect that oil pricing will be firmer than thought just a few months ago, coal stocks have boomed, with several companies' shares recently setting new highs. Standard & Poor's index of coal producers' stocks shows the group is 44 percent above the low set earlier this year. Two leading analysts of coal stocks took exception to the market's view of things Friday, however, and the coal group became the target of broad selling pressure.

Joel Price, analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, in a commentary to the firm's offices that was clearly skeptical of the stocks' recent strength, said that the case for the coal is "psychological rather than fundamental" and that, on the basis of the fundamental outlook, "the valuations of the stocks are clearly excessive."

**"OK to Sell"**  
Charles Bradford, of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, who has been positive on the coal since they were selling at much lower prices two years ago, put the coal on his firm's "OK to Sell" list Friday, thus downgrading Eastern Gas & Fuel, MAFCO, Pittston and Westmoreland (over the counter). At the close Friday, Eastern Gas & Fuel was at 26 1/2, down 1 1/2; MAFCO at 48 1/2, down 2 1/2; Pittston at 29 1/2, down 1 1/2, and

Westmoreland was quoted at 29 bid, down 1 1/2. Mr. Price of Dean Witter said he likes Eastern Gas "but at lower prices." He said Pittston "remains a sale" partly because some of its 1980 coal sales to Japan were nonrecurring, price pressures may develop in renegotiating 1981 contracts, and there may be "undue optimism" over utility use of coal-water or coal-oil mixtures. He said "cautionary flags should be placed on MAFCO because of its recent price rise. Mr. Bradford of Merrill Lynch said, "We still see an ex-

cessive long-term future for the group but we'd prefer to buy them when no one else wants them. Our switch to the sell side is a price decision. The prices of the stocks simply reflect too much of the long-term outlook. They've gone up on a lot of very good news but the next year could be very bleak, indeed."

Mr. Bradford estimates that there is at least 10 percent more capacity in the industry than it needs. "The excess capacity may be even greater than that," he said. "The industry has benefited this year from strikes else-

where, helping exports, but next year's going to be a terrible year. You'll see either utilities liquidating large inventories of coal or a strike in the industry." Mr. Bradford also believes some of the stocks' recent strength stems from investor misperceptions about the role of coal in the synthetic fuel boom. "This industry can't really participate meaningfully," he said. "We have the wrong kind of coal for that."

**Johns-Manville Slips**  
Some followers of Johns-Manville apparently decided Friday that a bird in the hand was more important than two in the bush. The stock was heavily traded, falling 2 1/2 to 27 1/2. The reason: sharp reductions in Wall Street earnings estimates.

Late last month, the stock ran up strongly, trading above 31, on excitement over possible long-term benefits from Johns-Manville's stake in ore bodies in Montana, including platinum, even though output is not likely until later in the decade if the company decides to proceed. One of the stock's proponents was an appraisal by Barbara Alexander, analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., which examined the long-term possibilities.

On Friday, Ms. Alexander reduced her 1980 estimate for the company to \$2.25 a share from \$3 earlier. The company earned \$4.13 in 1979. Ms. Alexander cut her third-quarter estimate to 45 cents from 75 cents. Smith Barney's analyst said she acted because of worse-than expected business in most of Johns-Manville's lines. She still considers the stock attractive long term.

**EEC Concern Grows With Japanese Trade**

From Agency Dispatches  
BRUSSELS — The Common Market's chief executive said Monday that he is "deeply disturbed" by Western Europe's trade deficit with Japan and hopes this month's trade talks with Japanese leaders clear up serious disputes between the two partners.

Roy Jenkins, the EEC Commission president, said trade discussions culminating with a visit Oct. 27 by Saburo Okita, Japan's trade negotiator, could be a turning point in European-Japanese trade relations. Mr. Jenkins' remarks followed a call by a West German union for measures to limit Japanese exports to Europe and a warning by Gaston Thorn, the next president of the EEC, that the trade imbalance between Japan and the EEC has reached "dangerous proportions."

Responding to the growing tension, Japan's deputy minister for international trade and industry, Naohiro Amaya, promised senior EEC Commission officials that his country would moderate exports to the community, according to EEC sources in Brussels. The pledge came after the officials warned Mr. Amaya on Monday that the deterioration in the EEC's trade deficit with Japan could not continue, they said.

In an interview published Sunday by a Japanese newspaper, Asahi Shimbun, Mr. Thorn called for "a gentleman's agreement" to set Japan's exports to the Common Market at current levels for two or three years in an effort to stave off further trade friction. He said seven million persons are unemployed in Europe, where industry needs time to restructure itself to become more competitive with Japan.

Two-way trade between Japan and the EEC in 1979 stood at \$20.3 billion, with Japan having a \$5-billion surplus.

Mr. Thorn, who left Japan Sunday after a four-day visit, said that some European economists are projecting Japan will almost double its trade surplus with the EEC this year from 1979. In the first eight months of 1980, Japan shipped exports worth \$10.7 billion, registering a \$5.4-billion surplus.

In a letter to West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, the West German metalworkers union, IG Metall, urged Bonn to work for an EEC agreement with Japan if the requested voluntary reduction of Japan's exports does not materialize soon.

**Computer Exports Grow**  
TOKYO (Reuters) — Japanese industry sources said they fear that sharply increasing exports of desktop computers may cause new trade friction with the Common Market, following the car and color television export issues, which have increased complaints among the EEC countries.

Japan's exports of personal or desktop-top computers to the EEC in the first nine months of this year reached about 10,000 sets, or double last year's exports, according to Sord Computer System, a major Japanese personal computer manufacturer distributor. The company said the main export destinations are West Germany, Britain and France.

To get around the possible conflict, Sord said it is planning to construct a factory in Ireland to build the machines for export within the EEC.

**NYSE Closes Sharply Up; Trading at 3-Month Low**

From Agency Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher Monday in the slowest trading since June 30. Analysts said expectations of the Federal Reserve will hold to a steady monetary course for a while encouraged investors.

The market opened weak on concern about a sharp rise in business loans but analysts said a drop in money supply raised hopes for steady monetary policy. Turnover, reduced by a bank holiday and a 55-minute trading halt at the New York and American exchanges due to technical problems, slowed to 31.36 million shares from 44.04 million Friday. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 9.22 points to close at 959.90 and advances led declines nearly two to one.

The American Stock Exchange prices closed higher in active trading. The index rose 4.76 to a record 353.31. The prior record was set Friday.

Analysts said there was a speculative tone to the market with energy and technology groups moving sharply higher. As a result, analysts held out the possibility of profit taking by banks and institutions when they return to the market tomorrow.

Treasury Secretary William Miller Monday called on U.S. banks to lower interest rates. His remarks reinforced hopes the Fed will heed

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1 FF	0.060	0.202	1.00	293.65	0.055	
1 Yen	0.0027	0.0072	0.0034	1.00	0.0025	
1 Swiss	1.455	4.00	19.36	533.49	1.00	
1 Other						1.00

Diamond Investment

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Antwerp Diamond Fund

Antwerp Diamond Fund is a non-profit organization established in 1978 to promote the diamond industry in Belgium and the Netherlands. The fund is managed by E.F. Hutton & Company Inc.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

**Market Makers and Investment Bankers**  
1 Angel Court, London EC2R 7AE, England

On October 23, 1980,  
Notices is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Societe Anonyme de la Caisse de Suez will be held at the registered office of the Company, 10 rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris, France, on Wednesday, October 29, 1980, at 3 p.m.

The items of the Agenda will be in paragraph 1 of the Notice.

The increase of the share capital of an amount of Fr. 471,088,550 to be appropriated from various sources and the corresponding raising of the nominal value of shares from Fr. 100 to Fr. 1,000.

A new authorization to be given to the Directors to increase the share capital by a maximum amount of Fr. 1,000,000,000.

The authorization to be given to the Directors to issue bonds convertible into shares for a maximum amount of Fr. 1,000,000,000 for the French and international market, with the right of subordination, subscription, but with rights of priority for issues in France.

All stockholders may take part in the meeting and are entitled to be represented there but wishing to be represented the meeting must lodge proxy powers with the Company at least five days before the meeting (Art. 34 of the Articles).



**LONESTAR**



**(Continued on Page 10)**



## Rockefeller Message: S. Self-Interest First

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — David Rockefeller, probably the best-known American banker, is preparing to give up the reins at the Rockefeller family office in Manhattan; next April 17, he will hand over as chairman to Butcher, who has already served as president and chief financial officer. Mr. Rockefeller, 53, is thus in a mood for a change of pace.

His message is a mixture of grim and optimistic. He speaks of the nation's economic problems, and of a hope that answers will be found. He is expected, he is a supporter of Ronald Reagan and a sharp critic of President Carter. Relaxing recently in a speech in Detroit, he said on his way back to New York that he was "clear-cut, consistent" in his domestic and foreign policy.

Rockefeller believes Mr. Carter's economic policies are pre-announcing that the recession will be deep. He says it may not yet be over, but the downturn has begun. In Detroit, Mr. Rockefeller said that interpreting economic statistics "is a bit of a ride on a roller coaster." He said the economy should not be allowed to "go down the drain." At least it would not if there's nobody up front to steer it.

Most of his peers, Mr. Rockefeller says, are now demanding for better tax treatment for business. More than many, he also suggests that the U.S. industry needs to get out of the Japanese and concentrate less on results and more on possibilities.

Price Up 2.1%;  
Increases 3.7%

from Agency Disputes

Italy's consumer price rose 2.1 percent in September and increased 3.7 percent in August, government statistics reported Monday.

The shift, the foreign manufacturers argued, was caused by high prices of gasoline and the economic recession, not an increase in imports.

The 34 hours of hearings, which began on Wednesday and ended Saturday, resulted from the UAW

he considers Mr. Carter's mismanagement of America's international role. Specifically, Mr. Rockefeller charged that the president has not done "what most other countries do themselves, and expect us to do" — make national self-interest the prime international objective.

We have confused U.S. interests, Mr. Rockefeller believes, with two other objectives: the promotion of human rights, and an effort to restrict the development of nuclear power. He qualifies this latter concern as "debatable."

What Went Before

He cited as examples the way Mr. Carter has handled Brazil and Argentina. "When Carter first came to office, he hit them both on the human rights front. And Brazil he also hit on the nuclear front in relation to its deal for technical assistance with the Federal Republic of Germany. So to that particular case, we annoyed both Brazil and Germany in one fell swoop."

"And while I'm sure that Brazil does a number of things that we would consider less than desirable in terms of human rights, it seems to me that one has to judge them as any country — on the basis of what went before the present regime, and what the likely alternative would be if they were overthrown."

As for Argentina, Mr. Rockefeller

ITC Hearings End

European Exporters Deny Harming U.S. Automakers

By Jane Scaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nine European automobile manufacturers have told the International Trade Commission that their vehicles imported into the United States constitute such a small part of the U.S. market that they could not have caused the U.S. auto industry's current financial problems.

The Europeans, testifying against a request by the United Auto Workers and Ford to limit the number of imported cars sold in the United States, also reiterated Saturday a point stressed by Japanese automakers during hearings on Friday, namely, that Detroit's problems were caused by American consumers shifting from large gas-guzzlers to smaller, fuel-efficient cars.

The shift, the foreign manufacturers argued, was caused by high prices of gasoline and the economic recession, not an increase in imports.

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David Rockefeller

ler says that inasmuch as "they want to go back to democratic forms," it was foolish for the Carter administration to ban sale of turbines and refuse Export-Import Bank loan assistance.

Mr. Rockefeller, who in the past has turned down numerous Washington job offers, including the Treasury more than once, plans to take over the management of Rockefeller family affairs from brother Lawrence, who is 70. He remarked a bit plaintively that no young Rockefeller is interested in banking. The younger Rockefeller, he said, are more interested in the arts, conservation and the environment than in business.

They suggest that such control "has provided the American financial community with a captive financial pool which is increasingly being relied on to prop up an economic system that has all but run out of steam."

Morgan Guaranty retorts that the \$20 billion in pension assets it manages is only 4 percent of total pension money and only 2 percent of the value of all common stocks. Heavy investment in pension funds may move a stock upward in the short run but undermine its prospects for significant price increases further into the future. Salomon Bros. figures show that the stock of companies owned more than 50-percent by institutions showed an average gain last year of slightly more than 11 percent, while stocks owned less than 10-percent by institutions showed an average 42-percent gain.

Of an "overinstitutionalized" stock, a Salomon Bros. executive said: "By definition, everybody owns it. The latent demand may not be there." In other words, "institutional buying made them uncheap."

Making No Money

Other observers have suggested that the dominant role of pension funds in the stock and bond markets has even broader implications. It may become increasingly difficult for pension funds to do better than the market's median rate of return. As Mr. Drucker put it,

U.S. Pension Funds Pack Power

(Continued from Page 7)

turbed by migration of industry to the South, have discussed using pension fund money to finance their own growth.

## U.S. Pension Funds Pack Power

(Continued from Page 7)

A 1950 agreement between General Motors and the United Auto Workers to set up a pension fund has been credited with stimulating creation of thousands of other plans, although about 2,000 pension funds were set up earlier. The idea of GM's then-chief executive, Charles Wilson, was a plan that would invest in the economy by buying an array of corporate stocks and bonds.

50,000 Plans

Within a year, 8,000 more pension plans were set up, and today more than 50,000 plans cover about 40 million workers in the United States. Some pension funds have far larger holdings than others. And critics see an even more serious problem of concentration: the people who manage these funds.

About 1,300 bank trust departments are the chief money managers for pension funds. The biggest, managing \$20 billion of such funds, is Morgan Guaranty Trust. In their 1978 book, "The North Will Rise Again: Pensions, Politics and Power in the 1980s," Jeremy Rifkin and Randy Barber wrote that "control over pension funds means control of capital allocation and economic planning, and that control is now concentrated in a handful of financial institutions."

'Captive Pool'

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Making No Money

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"Pension funds cannot beat the market — they are the market."

Some money managers suggest the problem is merely to pick the right investment manager. But there is at least some evidence that Mr. Drucker's conclusion may be on the mark. In its quarterly survey of 3,500 pension funds, the A.G. Becker investment house found that the median annual return of pension funds during the 10 years ended June 30 was 7.3 percent. Thus, after counting inflation, pension funds as a group made no money during the decade.

Many analysts consider such figures an embarrassing reflection on professional fund managers.

At-Odds Investing

Unions, in particular, have taken a dim view of the returns achieved by investment professionals they have hired to manage their pension funds.

Beyond that, they have begun to take an even dimmer view of the types of companies in which their pension funds have been invested. A study this year by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO found, according to a letter preceding the report, that pension funds have been "invested in a manner at odds with the immediate and long-range interests of the employees for whose benefit the funds were established."

A report prepared last year by Corporate Data Exchange Inc., a nonprofit research group based in New York, disclosed that many pension funds are heavily invested in companies that are predominantly nonunion, violators of rules set down by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, cited for violating Equal Employment Opportunity rules, or major investors in South Africa.

Several union leaders have proposed that they pay closer attention to the investment of funds over which they have direct control. In addition, many leaders are advocating that unions aggressively bargain for participation in investment decisions of company-sponsored plans.

Most pension fund sponsors and managers have refrained from using their ownership interest to influence corporate behavior and policy. Nonetheless, operating under arguments that fund performance does not have to be sacrificed for social objectives, there have been concrete moves by unions to reorient investment patterns of their pension plans.

For example: The United Auto Workers reached an agreement with Chrysler providing that up to 10 percent of new money coming into the pension fund is subject to investment policies recommended jointly by union and management. Money will be steered into investments in low- and middle-income housing, nursing homes, child-care centers.

Southern California's construction industry and union leaders recently established a foundation to start major investments from pension fund reserves in building projects from housing to shopping centers, which will provide jobs for union members. If all building unions in California participate, investment money could total at least \$100 million a month, leaders say.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., a Wall Street brokerage house, has set up a group to help unions find investments that will directly benefit their members.

This month, the AFL-CIO departed from past policy and urged unions to seek greater control over labor-negotiated pension funds and use the money to help in the retooling of ailing U.S. industries.

European Gold Markets

October 13, 1980

London 482.50 479.50 -2.50

U.S. \$100,000,000

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**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 13**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

As shown below are supplied by the Fund. These quotes are based on issue prices. Agency of quotations supplied for the 15th.

EU 6-82	11%	2-15	99%	99%	Credit Suisse	12%	3-18	98%	99%
EU 4 1/2-82	14%	11-1	99%	100%	Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston				
EU 5 1/2-85	10 11/16	12-3	98%	99%	Ltd., London.				

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EU 4 1/2-82	14%	11-1	99%	100%	Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston				
EU 5 1/2-85	10 11/16	12-3	98%	99%	Ltd., London.				

Symbol	Company Name	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Market
IBJ 5 1/2-87	IBJ 5 1/2-87							
IBJ 5 1/4-88	IBJ 5 1/4-88							
Indo-Suez 5 1/2-85	Indo-Suez 5 1/2-85							

[illegible]

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sections for Soybean, Corn, Wheat, and other grain futures.

New York Futures Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sections for Sugar, Coffee, and other commodity futures.

Paris Commodities Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sections for various European commodity futures.

London Commodities Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sections for various British commodity futures.

Amsterdam Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sections for various Dutch commodity futures.

London Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sections for various British commodity futures.

Market Summary Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Item, Price, Change. Includes sections for various market indices and commodity prices.

International Monetary Market Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Item, Price, Change. Includes sections for various international currency exchange rates.

London Metals Market Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Item, Price, Change. Includes sections for various metal prices.

Brussels Air Strike Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Item, Price, Change. Includes sections for various air transport and related market data.

Irish Tanker Drivers To Vote on Pay Offer Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Item, Price, Change. Includes sections for various tanker market data.

Selected Over-the-Counter Oct. 13, 1980. Table with columns: Item, Price, Change. Includes sections for various over-the-counter market data.

European Stock Markets

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Table with columns: Market, Stock, Price, Change. Includes sections for Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Milan stock markets.

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